

Fred Astaire to wed 35-year-old

HOLLYWOOD, June 11 (AP) — American dancer-actor Fred Astaire, 81, joking about the rising cost of getting married, and woman jockey Robyn Smith, 35, have taken out a marriage licence, a court clerk said today. "He made a few comments about the price, that it would have been cheaper if they had come in last week," said Santa Monica superior court clerk Hilda Mills. She said Miss Smith actually handed over the \$23 for the licence when the couple came in yesterday. Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. signed a bill last Wednesday boosting the state's share of the marriage licence fee from \$13 to \$18 to fund shelters for abused women and children. The additional \$5 is local government's share of the fee. No wedding date was announced. It would be the second marriage for Mr. Astaire, a longtime horse-race fan who is widower, and the first for Miss Smith.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

AMMAN, THURSDAY JUNE 12, 1980 — RAJAB 29, 1400

Iran to give Turkey \$500m for oil

ISTANBUL, June 11 (R) — Iran is to give Turkey a \$500 million credit to buy oil, the state radio quoted Turkish Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erken as saying today. He was speaking at Istanbul airport after a brief meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeg Qotbzadeh, who made a brief stopover at Istanbul while on his way to Oslo for a meeting of the Socialist International, the radio said. Turkey will repay the credit with exports of foodstuffs and other products to Iran. The radio quoted Mr. Qotbzadeh as telling reporters: "We had a very fruitful meeting on economic matters. Important steps have been taken in Turkish-Iranian relations. It is very important that Turkey, Iran and Pakistan follow joint policies for the sake of peace in the region." Although a North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) member, Turkey did not join in the western economic embargo against Iran.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Qadhafi's deadline expires Libyan killed in Milan, another injured in Rome

ROME, June 11 (Agencies) — A Libyan businessman was killed in Milan's busy train station and another was wounded at his home in Rome today.

The dead man, named as Mr. Ahmed Lahderi, 56, of Tripoli, in the northern Italian town of Tripoli, police said, and the other was injured at his home in Rome. The police were not immediately able to identify the dead man.

Mr. Lahderi was the first Libyan to be killed as a result of the Qadhafi regime's policy of terrorism in Europe. He was shot in the chest by a man in a dark suit, who fled the scene. The man was identified as a member of the Qadhafi regime.

Another Libyan, a businessman, was wounded at his home in Rome today. He was shot in the chest by a man in a dark suit, who fled the scene.

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Giscard to visit Iraq

PARIS, June 11 (R) — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will visit Iraq this autumn, marking the close and fast-developing relations between the two countries, Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi said today.

He said France had agreed to include the Palestinian question and other political topics in discussions between the European Common Market countries and the Arab states known as the Euro-Arab dialogue.

Dr. Hammadi who had talks with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet before seeing President Giscard d'Estaing, said the West Europeans planned to make a new move for a Middle East peace settlement. "We wish to know more about the European initiative," he told a press conference. "We would like to have complete information about it before we can make a detailed and exact evaluation."

The minister said Iraq would like to know that the proposed initiative indicated a positive development in Western Europe "and that it would not adversely impinge on the basic rights of the Palestinian people and the basic interests of the Arab countries."

President Carter has warned the Western European leaders holding a summit in Venice tomorrow and Friday against any move that might thwart his efforts to promote a complete Israeli-Egyptian peace settlement.

Dr. Hammadi said he was glad to hear from Mr. Francois-Poncet that France favoured the inclusion of political questions in the Euro-Arab dialogue. "From the very beginning we have said that a valuable and meaningful dialogue should be political as well as economic," he said. "It should be comprehensive and not partial."

Other EEC member states were reluctant to adopt this approach, which was why the dialogue had so far remained at a low level, he said. "Now it seems there is agreement that the level should be raised and political matters discussed," he added.

Dr. Hammadi who is touring Europe said he cancelled a visit to London because the British government would not give him the same welcome as Baghdad accorded Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington earlier this year.

Dr. Hammadi who had a working dinner with Mr. Francois-Poncet last night was today received by President Giscard d'Estaing. Tomorrow he will see Prime Minister Raymond Barre with whom he will discuss economic development projects.

The Libyans' campaign against exiles has brought complications with at least two Western governments, the United States and Britain.

Last month Washington announced the expulsion of four Libyan diplomats, saying they had taken part in an intimidation campaign against Libyans in the United States.

Britain also issued a warning to Tripoli, which responded by expelling several British and American diplomats as well as 25 U.S. nationals. It accused the Americans of spying.

The threat to Libyans abroad coincided with a major crackdown at home against corruption. But western diplomats said it was part of a drive to wipe out opposition to Col. Qadhafi's revolutionary government.

They said some executions had taken place, but gave no details. They reported that more than 2,000 people had been arrested in Libya in the past three months, including members of the armed forces.

Four Libyan refugees in Italy and five others in London, Bonn, Athens and Beirut have been killed in recent weeks allegedly by death squads loyal to the Libyan leader.

The Italian news magazine Panorama in its latest issue quoted Col. Qadhafi as saying he had set Wednesday as the deadline for the return of Libyan exiles. "After that date I will be unable to guarantee, to anybody, physical immunity," he was quoted as saying.

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White House announcement Egypt, Israel agree to resume autonomy talks

WASHINGTON, June 11 (Agencies) — Egypt and Israel have agreed to send senior officials to Washington to prepare for a resumption of deadlocked negotiations on Palestinian self-rule, the White House announced today.

The White House said a date for meetings between the officials and U.S. Middle East negotiator Sol Linowitz would be announced in the near future.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali and Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg will take part in the talks with Mr. Linowitz.

Negotiations on self-rule for the Palestinian inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza were suspended by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat last month because of a bill in the Israeli parliament ruling out negotiations on the future of occupied Jerusalem.

Under the Camp David peace agreements which led to the autonomy negotiations, Jerusalem is not on the current agenda but is to be dealt with during a five-year transition period following the establishment of Palestinian self-

rule. The White House said the agreement to hold the new preliminary Washington talks came during discussions with Egypt and Israel on issues that had impeded the autonomy negotiations. "All parties recognise that it is essential to pursue negotiations to a successful conclusion as expeditiously as possible," it said.

A senior White House official said the negotiators "are now directly and close up against the core issues involved."

The official said the initial talks would focus on procedures for the autonomy discussions, including topics, their schedule, the locations and the order of the agenda.

In Cairo, Egypt today again accused Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin of endangering Middle East peace efforts by continuing to build Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories.

The latest Egyptian attack, made by a foreign ministry spokesman, was apparently triggered by an interview Mr. Begin gave to American television yesterday.

"Statements by Begin that Israel intends to build new settlements on Palestinian territories and expand existing ones emphasise the Israeli government's determination to place obstacles in the path of a just Middle East peace," the spokesman said.

Mr. Begin said in the American television interview that Israel would go ahead with establishing new settlements, which he said were linked to the country's security.

Under the 1978 Camp David peace accords, the autonomy talks should have been completed by last May 26 and their failure to make headway has halted the drive for Middle East peace.

The Egyptian spokesman added that Israel's policy of opening settlements on the West Bank and Gaza Strip was a flagrant violation of international law, the United Nations' Charter and the Camp David accords.

The United States and Israel clashed publicly yesterday as the State Department again criticised Israel's settlements policy.

The latest diplomatic flare-up began when Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said in a major speech Monday that Israel's policy of building settlements in the West Bank and Gaza ran counter to the purpose of the talks.

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Regional Briefs

THRAN, June 11 (R) — Armed attackers last night blew up the store at a railway station close to Iran's border with Turkey, the radio reported. The store, at Salmas, was still burning 12 hours later and flames were visible several kilometres away, it added, adding that the heat prevented firefighters from approaching. The radio did not report any casualties. The rail link between Iran and Turkey has already been cut by insurgents who have torn some of the tracks. Local officials said at the weekend that repairs were under way and that the first train, bearing vital supplies at present held up in Turkey, would run within two weeks. In further clashes between security forces and dissident forces in southern Iran, the radio reported that two revolutionary guards were killed early today near the town of Jahon. It said attacks around the town of Firozabad, which the rebels had earlier sacked, had now all been cleared. The clashes began last week following the arrest in Tehran of tribal leader Khorrow Qashaqi, a suspicion of being a U.S. agent. He was later freed on the orders of President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr.

AGHDAD, June 11 (R) — Iraq today accused neighbouring Syria of detaining 15 Iraqi students there. The official Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted a foreign ministry spokesman as saying the students were arrested last week. The foreign ministry today said it had received information from Damascus confirming the arrests. "The foreign ministry has expressed surprise at the students' detention and urged the Syrian charge d'affaires to help secure their release as soon as possible, it added.

EL AVIV, June 11 (AP) — Kidnappers of an 8-year-old boy led to return him today after parents paid a \$40,000 ransom. The boy's mother made repeated pleas on the state radio for his release and Tel Aviv's chief of police begged the captors "keep their end of the agreement." Oron disappeared Sunday from the wealthy Tel Aviv suburb of Savyon, where his father, a director of a large insurance company, and mother live. On Tuesday night the Yardenes received instructions to leave some money in a prearranged spot. With police cars waiting nearby Amos Yarden left the equivalent of \$40,000 in an empty barrel marked "X". When he drove away as instructed, an identified figure slipped down to the barrel and collected the cash before police could move in. According to the instructions, the boy was to have appeared at the "X" site half an hour later. But he failed to show up after a two-hour wait and a police search of the area turned up no clues.

MADRID, June 11 (R) — Police said today that the crew of a Spanish trawler missing for two weeks off the Western Sahara coast were safe and well in captivity. The guerrillas, fighting the independence of the Western Sahara from Morocco, said a communiqué sent to a Spanish radio station that the crew of the Alvarez Entrena were held in the "free zone of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic." The Polisario Front said shortly after the boat's disappearance that they had destroyed the trawler and captured its 15-man crew.

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 11 (AP) — Israel decided today to set up an emergency committee to "protect" Iranian Jews. Knesset member Moshe Katsav, leader of the Iranian Jewish community in Israel, said after a meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin that the committee would enlist international pressure to "protect" the 40,000 Jews living in Tehran and other Iranian cities. The committee would also help the settlement of Jewish Iranians in Israel. Mr. Katsav claimed that about 60 Iranian Jews were imprisoned by the regime there. A leading Jew, Mr. Albert Danielpur, was said to be executed last week for economic crimes and spying for Israel.

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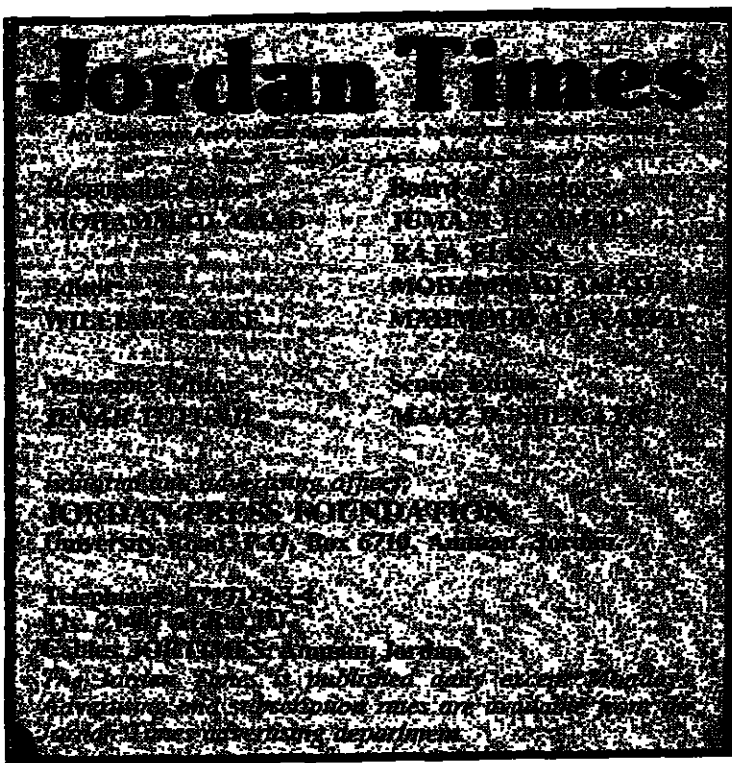
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Local News Briefs

AMMAN, June 11 (JNA) -- A visiting Palestinian delegation met with the Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, today and discussed the current situation in the occupied Arab territories, Arab affairs and the latest developments in the Palestine problem. The delegation is comprised of the president of the Palestinian National Council, Mr. Khaled Al Fakhour, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation National Relations Department, Mr. Abdul Muhsein Abu Meizar, and a member of the Fatah Organisation, Mr. Mahmoud Abbas. The meeting was attended by the Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, Mr. Bahjat Talhouni.

IRBID, June 11 (JT) -- A Belgian parliamentary delegation left for Damascus via Ramtha today at the end of a four-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, the delegation had talks with Jordanian officials on the Middle East situation and international issues. According to the head of the delegation, the talks also dealt with strengthening Jordanian relations with European nations. He added that Jordan has a fundamental role to play in the affairs of the Middle East. During the delegation's stay here, it visited Palestinian refugee camps and talked to refugee representatives.

ABU DHABI, June 11 (R) -- General Awwad Al Khalidi, the former chief of staff of the Jordanian armed forces who is on loan to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has resigned as the UAE chief of staff, the official Emirates news agency WAM said today. It said the UAE president, Sheikh Zaid Bin Sultan Al Nahayan, accepted General Khalidi's resignation but appointed him as his military adviser with ministerial rank. WAM gave no reasons for the resignation.

DAMASCUS, June 11 (AP) -- Arab League Secretary General Chadi Kibbi arrived here today for talks with President Hafez Al Assad and other Syrian officials regarding the convening of an Arab summit conference in Amman in November, the state news agency reported. In another report, the agency said Arab economy and foreign ministers are to hold two separate meetings in Amman during the first week of July to prepare the agenda for the projected summit.

AMMAN, June 11 (JT) -- The Ministry of Public Works estimates that it will require JD 4,197,000 to carry out over-all maintenance work on roads around the country, according to a ministry report quoted by Al Ra'i newspaper today. It said that to help in carrying out this enormous task, Minister of Public Works Ma' Abu Nowar has asked the government for a loan of JD 1.5 million. A special committee formed to make a survey of the condition of roads in the country said a total of 778 kilometres of road will have to be repaired in order to avoid further accidents. Failure to make urgent repairs on the roads, the committee report said, would mean the condition of the roads would rapidly deteriorate, and consequently repair costs would be higher in the near future. It added that the heavy rains in the past winter season, combined with traffic of heavy vehicles, were the major factors behind the present situation.

AMMAN, June 11 (JNA) -- Director General of the Arab Mining Company Thabet Taher will participate in the seminars and meetings which will be organised by the Arab-European council for businessmen in Geneva in the first half of next month to discuss ways to strengthen cooperation between Arab and European businessmen in economics, finance and commercial activities. Arab businessmen will visit several financial, economic and commercial institutions in West Germany and Austria to discuss ways to strengthen and consolidate cooperation between the Arab and European economic institutions.

AMMAN, June 11 (JNA) -- The 10th class of trainees of the Hotel Training Institute will be graduated on Sunday. The 58 trainees have completed a full academic year of training, including six months at the institute and three months of on-the-spot training in tourist hotels. Tourism Director General Michael Hamarneh has said that through co-operation and coordination with the Jordanian Hotels Association and the Rest, Grants Union, priority in hotel employment will be given to Jordanians and to the graduates of the Hotel Training Institute, with the aim of encouraging the development of service skills here. Mr. Hamarneh added that the plans of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities for the next five years will concentrate on tourist and hotel vocational training in order to train the young and enable them to participate in the country's growing tourist industry.

AMMAN, June 11 (JNA) -- A spokesman for the Public Security Directorate said today that a total of 41 incidents occurred in Jordan over the past 48 hours, resulting in one death and seven injuries. Among these, he said, there were eight road accidents.

MADABA, June 11 (JNA) -- Minister of Culture and Youth Taher Hikmat opened at the young ladies' centre in Madaba this afternoon an exhibition of products of the vocational training project for the centre's members. The three-day exhibition includes handicrafts and flower arrangements. One hundred members have graduated since from the vocational training course.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

Today is the last day of an exhibition at the British Council, entitled "British Architecture for Arts and Leisure." Photographs and plans with seventeen contemporary examples are on display. The French Cultural Centre is holding a documentary exhibition entitled "Des Metiers et Des Hommes." Drawings and photographs of a wide range of human activities will be on display until June 29. Visiting hours are 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 5 to 8 p.m.

Concert

A piano, guitar, and organ concert by the students of the Gi. Rho. Ma. School will take place at 6 p.m. at the Haya Arts Centre.

TIME

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'NON' TO IBERIA: FRANCE VETOES SPAIN AND PORTUGAL'S ENTRY TO EEC MEMBERSHIP.

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An underground Jewish army in Palestine

The following article is reprinted from the June 8 edition of The Sunday Times.

By Philip Jacobson

TAKE a sizable group of well-trained soldiers, many of them hardened in battle, with easy access to weapons and equipment, and with support high in the military establishment. Add a strategic territorial base which members of the group already help to police, and in which they enjoy almost total freedom of movement and organisation.

Finally, add a burning sense of destiny and an equally fervent belief that the legitimate government of the day -- wracked with uncertainty and plagued by political warfare -- is preparing to betray their most sacred beliefs.

In Israel today, these classic prerequisites for the emergence of an underground army exist among the Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank. And as the significance of last Monday's attempted assassination of the Arab mayors of three West Bank towns begins to sink in, there has been a sudden growth of concern among responsible Israelis about what a former head of military intelligence considers to be "an extraordinarily dangerous situation."

Nobody has yet been arrested for the bomb attacks on the three mayors, but most Israelis believe -- some with gloating approval, the vast majority with sincere dismay -- that the would-be assassins were Jews. That does not appear to worry the country's most senior soldier, the chief of staff, Rafael Eitan, who says nonchalantly that there is nothing particularly new or disturbing about such acts of terrorism.

It was left to a backbench member of Israel's parliament to state what knowledgeable insiders consider to be the most alarming implication of the attacks: that if a Jewish terrorist organisation is indeed responsible, it would logically "go on to bomb the cars of the interior minister, Yosef Burg, and the prime minister, Menachem Begin, one of these days."

Begin's security advisers evidently agree. Sources in Jerusalem say he was on the phone to Shin Beth (Israel's secret service) demanding the most intensive investigation moments after he got news of the bombings. Shin Beth's brief is not simply to catch the hit-men: it is also to root out any organisation behind them.

Striking irony

The sophistication of the operation, plus the considerable time it must have taken to set up -- tracking the mayor's movements for days, observing when their cars were unattended, etc. -- make it most unlikely that the bombers were a gang of loners so disgusted by the "soft" treatment of prominent Palestinian nationalists such as the three mayors that they decided to have a crack at them.

There is, of course, a striking irony at the centre of this. As a former underground leader -- the British called him terrorist -- Begin understands better than most what a comparatively small but ruthless group of dedicated men and women can achieve against all the resources of the state.

His mood cannot have been much improved by learning, in the course of an exceptionally raucous cabinet meeting, that his maverick, intensely ambitious minister of agriculture, the former general and war hero Arik Sharon (also something of an expert on terrorism) considers that "security is more important than the constitution."

This observation, which alarmed some cabinet colleagues, was struck from the official minutes. But there are plenty of Israelis who, recalling that Sharon is the government's most active supporter of Jewish settlers on the West Bank, would freely interpret it as evidence of the grave dangers posed by the emergence of a Jewish underground army at this crucial moment.

The investigation ordered by Begin will be complicated by the enormous sensitivity of the area on which it will inevitably focus --

the hardline Jewish settlements. They are there because the Begin government decided to change the nature of Israel's military occupation.

Before he came to power in 1977, the Israeli government retained control of security in the West Bank, administered exclusively through the military authorities. But under Begin, a parallel army has come into being, "the army of the settlers." It operates, at the moment quite openly, alongside the formal apparatus of control and it already constitutes a real striking force.

Ever able-bodied male settler is trained during compulsory military service to use a personal

weapon, usually an automatic rifle, and that weapon is kept at home. Many women in the settlements also do military service and possess a gun. Like other Israelis, the settlers serve regular stints of reserve duty, but with one significant difference. About two years ago, General Eitan decided that all West Bank reservists should be moved from their Israel Defence Force units into the West Bank's regional defence system, which has its own military and logistic facilities (arms, stores, intelligence, transport).

This means that West Bank reservists are intimately involved in patrolling the turbulent streets of Nablus and Hebron, searching resentful Arabs at checkpoints and charging rioters when the tension erupts into violence. Inescapably, this blurs the distinction

between the civilian

and the reserve soldier. It is believed that Jews detained after a of "reprisal" vanda Arab town of Al Bireh his reserve duty at th military authorities ar hushed up his are; sequent release. Bur dents add to the fears as the former chief of Bar-Lev, that the could become breed for a clandestine army be a threat to our d.

What happens i reservists decide to m ticular operation off th another reprisal rak designed to keep ten the West Bank and th negotiations about th their own settler. settler-reservists, w officers with war exp men from elite corps paratroopers, refuse to in an operation of don't approve: turf settlers out of an illeg tement, perhaps, or br Jewish demonstration

Through their ow committees," the settl have access to th weapons of the regio network. They also i sources. The head of is: ary police complaints about the theft of "tho army weapons of all y the difficulty of asceru cially who held "thousands" of guns with ious para-military an nants.

Huge arms fi

There is also the supp the very least, that th have contacts within th army. Last month a hug TNT, detonators and was discovered on the religious college in i Two regular soldiers we arrested, but what the e which came from milita were to be used for an the soldiers are part of organisation remains a i

Begin's government tainly contributed to a, which the West Bank cycle of terror has grov but one should remembe first illegal settlement in ion was established unde vious Labour governme yielded to pressure grou ing the squatters from t nationalist Gush Emuni ment. Haim Bar-Lev, a minister in that gov argues now that Begin's a ration differs in its evide. "to be raped by such groups."

An article in the n Israeli newspaper Ha'are ten before the attacks on t mayors, argues that t erment has deliberately t ing "mines" in the shap West Bank settlements, a those in what it calls Ju Samaria, to make it diffi impossible for a successi an end to the occupation.

A great threat

Illegal settlements, wh expropriations of Arab la eration of countless act vocation and incitement by fringe figures -- all these a prety by the Arabs as Isra erment policy, and their reaction leads, in turn, expulsions, the demolit Arab houses and the sion political protests and of newspapers.

It is easy, now, to see h process has played direct the hands of those Jew w determined to wreck the pects, never bright, of a Bank solution emerging fr 1978 Camp David talks. Th goes, of course, for Pale militants on the other side battlefield.

But the settlers' army may to represent a quite differ greater threat to the state of. Convinced on moral and id ical grounds that they are f take the law into their own keenly aware of how the nesses and contradictions t within Begin's besiege ca can be exploited, they hav will and the means to turn in upon those who get in their

The possibility of a private Jewish terrorist group, willing to use force against Arabs or Jews to further its political ends, was taken into account two years ago. Just before Israel signed its peace treaty with Egypt in March, 1979, various groups declared publicly that they would resort to arms to prevent Israel from relinquishing land taken in the 1967 war. Members of the ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim (Block of the Faithful), whose members dominate the settlements in the West Bank, went on record to say that they were prepared to resist the Israeli army if it called on them to abandon their settlements to make way for Palestinian self-government. For such Israelis the biblical law under which God bequeathed to the Jews the Land of Israel from the Mediterranean to the Jordan is more binding than anything written since.

In the past two years, the extremist groups have split repeatedly. But they have also grown stronger and more militant: the general limpopness of Mr. Begin's government has created a vacuum of authority that encourages radicals of all hues. One faction of Gush Emunim, led by Mr. Hanan Porath of Gush Etzion (the group of settlements south of Bethlehem), joined forces with two Knesset members, Mrs. Geulah Cohen and Mr. Moshe Shamir, when they broke away from Mr. Begin's Herut party last year to form a new right-wing party, Hachaiya (Rebirth). This party is campaigning for the Camp David accords to be jettisoned, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights to be annexed to Israel, and Jerusalem to be written into the lawbooks as Israel's capital.

The party's optimists believe they can muster 20-30 Knesset seats in the next election by cashing in on the disappointment in Herut at Mr. Begin's alleged defection from the Land of Israel ideal; they will probably be lucky to get three to four.

A second Gush Emunim faction turned its back on straight politics to concentrate on spreading Jewish settlement. It has formed a body calling itself "The heads of the regional councils in Judea, Samaria and Gaza" and has won the Israeli government's recognition as the legitimate instrument of local Jewish authority in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It has taken charge of organising defence in the settlements. Its representatives have declared that if the government cannot vouch for security in the West Bank, this body will act on its own.

Even before Monday's disastrous events, therefore, the authorities were aware that some settlements were setting up "anti-terror" squads. The members are trained soldiers: the territory where they operate includes the neighbouring Arab towns. Many senior army officers believe that these fortress-settlements are a valuable part of Israel's defence deployment in the West Bank. Worried Knesset members have demanded a debate on these "private armies", but to no purpose.

A third offshoot of Gush Emunim is the group led by Rabbi Moshe Levinger, the founder of Hebron's Jewish suburb, Kiryat Arba. This group now confines itself to expanding the Jewish presence in Arab Hebron. It was he who spearheaded the successful squatting operation (led by his wife) in the old Hadassah building in the former Jewish quarter of Hebron. The leaders of these two groups have said that they oppose the attempted assassinations of the Arab mayors, but are not grieving over what happened.

In addition, there are two tiny militant groups: the right-wing band (50 members at most) of Rabbi Meir Kahane, an American who founded the violence-preaching Jewish Defence League in the United States and western Europe and has now transferred his work to Israel; and Lohamei Herut Israel, also known as the Stern Gang, which operated against the British in the 1940s. Its members, probably no more than a score, have claimed that they would be willing to kill any Arab or Jewish leader supporting the peace treaty.

Rabbi Kahane's group, Kach, whose membership is a motley collection of former American Jewish Defence League activists, Christian converts to Judaism and militant Zionist nationalists from Russia, denied responsibility for the attacks on the mayors but welcomed them. This group openly demands the forcible expulsion of all Arabs from the Land of Israel. The rabbi and his lieutenant, Baruch Green, were put in detention last month after a spate of reports of anti-Arab plots.

The hardline groups dedicated to Jewish settlement in the West Bank find valuable support in high places: the Agriculture Minister, Mr. Ariel Sharon, is their outspoken champion; the Finance Minister, Mr. David Levy, and the Education Minister, Mr. Zvulun Hammer, are known to be sympathetic. Individual Knesset members from several parties -- Herut and the National Religious party in particular -- speak in their favour. They can occasionally count on the help of an army or police officer. And the prime minister himself is often strangely silent when his government's authority is challenged by the pro-settlement lobbies.

The main line of inquiry has been among these relatively well known groups. But there are other theories. One is that the bomb attacks on the mayors were the work of a completely unknown Jewish extremist group, which may have hired professional hit-men for the job. The involvement of professional criminals is suggested by the fact that the highly sophisticated method of rigging the bomb-trap for the mayor of Al Bireh has never been encountered in Israel before, except when a Tel Aviv businessman was killed three months ago. Since Monday, several calls have come in from unknown organisations, some claiming responsibility for the attacks, others threatening Israeli politicians or journalists who support the promotion of understanding between Jews and Arabs.

from the Economist
June 7 - 13

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مكتبة الأصل

Yousef Khasho researches the origin of the quarter tone in Arabic music

By Fawzia Mai
Special to the Jordan Times

DR'S NOTE: This is the ninth in a series of articles about music in Jordan. Mr. Yousef Khasho, Jordan's only musician of international renown has researched the origin of the quarter tone in Arabic music and his theory is explained here.

— Apart from writing plays and concertos, Mr. Khasho's interest in music has led him to formulate a revolutionary theory of Arabic music after years of research work.

Arabic music is conventionally known as "quarter tone" music, whereas western music is only semi-tones (sharps and flats) and whole tones. It is the presence of these quarter tones in Arabic music that makes it so characteristically different from western music.

When the Arabs were driven away from Spain, they left behind for the Europeans all their discoveries and writings. Retreating Arabs from Spain first settled in North Africa (Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia), where they have kept their musical tradition alive, but now only orally. It is at this point, infers Mr. Khasho, that faulty singing or playing could have started to give rise to the famous quarter tone.

The Arabs were then conquered by the Turks, who contributed nothing to music except for the addition of the playing of little bells, that added colour to the music. Arabic music since then has evolved little, and may even have deteriorated through oral teaching.

His attempt to retrace the origin of the quarter tone of music was clearly not going to be an easy acceptance.

Most important evidence in the theory is the Escorial text of "Ilm al-Isha' al-Ulumi" by the Arab philosopher Al-Farabi, whose full name is Abu Nasr Muhammad bin Isma'il, is famed for his writings on logic, ethics, politics, music, alchemy, philosophy. He is known to the Alfarabius.

From sections on music in Farabi's most important writings include *Kitab al-Musiqi* ("Grand Book on Music"), *Kitab al-Isha' al-Ulumi* ("The Science of the Universal"), and *Kitab al-Nuqat* ("The Points").

Mr. Khasho stated that musical was divided into "compositional", or octaves; he divided each octave into six notes, and each note into 12 semi-tones, equivalent to the western octave, which is made of 12 semi-tones. There is no whatsoever in his works of evidence of quarter tones in ancient Arabic music.

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On the other hand, the earliest known written European music appeared in the Middle Ages in the form of the Gregorian chant, which was then used for religious purposes. There is no written evidence that Gregorian singing originated from Arabic music, except for the music itself. If one compares the Gregorian chant to the Arabic music of yesterday, or even of today, without using the quarter tones, one cannot help but be struck by the similarity.

Mr. Khasho criticises modern Arab musicians for not looking seriously into the origins of Arabic music, and wonders why all research into music should be left to western musicologists and scientists, who often need the help of

orientalists to translate the Arabic manuscripts.

He concludes his exposition with the questions: Is modern Arabic music played the way it was taught by Al Farabi? If not, is modern Arabic music better than that of Al Farabi?

Challenging questions indeed, and ones that may raise many heated arguments. Mr. Khasho can cite in any such encounter a bibliography of no less than 49 books, articles or catalogues, in Arabic, English, German, French and Italian, culled from libraries and museums all over Europe.

Tomorrow: The tenth and last part of this series about music in Jordan.

In Amman press conference Islamic conference secretary general emphasises need for Muslim solidarity

AMMAN, June 11 (JNA) — The Secretary General of the Islamic Conference, Mr. Habib Chaty, emphasised here today the solidarity of all Muslim nations with the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories.

Mr. Chaty said in a press conference held at the Amman Holiday Inn this evening: "We see in the continual terrorist Zionist practices against our brethren in the occupied land, including the latest attacks on West Bank may-

ors, a clear expression of the tragic conditions in which the Palestinian people live, and of the crimes committed daily by Israel for more than thirty years."

The current situation in the occupied territories is extremely dangerous as the wave of Zionist terrorism is escalating along with the continuous aggression in South Lebanon, Mr. Chaty added.

He said the new aspect of terrorism, seen in the attacks on the mayors of Nablus and Ramallah, the expulsion of other West Bank leaders and the establishment of

more settlements, is the same method adopted by the Zionist gangsters during the British Mandate, by means of which the state of Israel was established.

At a meeting earlier today with the Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, Mr. Chaty discussed steps already taken on setting up the Muslim foreign ministers' conference in Jeddah towards the end of this month.

They also reviewed current events in the occupied Arab territories, Israel's violations of international law and its oppressive measures against the Arab population there.

These subjects were earlier discussed by Mr. Chaty and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Marwan Al Qasem.

Mr. Chaty, who arrived here last night from Damascus, is on a tour of several Arab countries. Earlier today he visited the Mayor of Nablus, Mr. Bassam Al Shak'a, who is being treated at King Hussein Medical Centre.

The Muslim Foreign Ministers' conference in Jeddah was called for by the Palestine Liberation Organisation to discuss the latest developments in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

Seminar studies IATA's services to developing nations' carriers

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, June 11 — The International Air Transport Association (IATA) came under heavy criticism for its neglect of the concerns of its developing nation membership during a seminar held here today.

The criticism came in the opening address by Mr. Ali Ghandour, chairman of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, during the fourth and final seminar of the Task Force for Developing Nations Airlines sponsored by IATA.

Until recently, he said, IATA "was seen by the developing nations as a microcosm of the powerful and the rich, and had led some to believe that the benefits dispensed were proportionate to the membership dues that were levied annually to support its budget and activities."

"The developing nations felt that they had deliberately been left out of the mainstream of IATA thinking and had been ignored, even being treated with scorn and disdain."

In response to such charges, it was decided during the annual IATA General Assembly meeting in Manila last winter to set up the Task Force for Developing Nations Airlines and to conduct a series of four seminars to discuss the needs and problems of these airlines. The three previous seminars were held in Columbia, Cameroon and Singapore.

Attending today's seminar were representatives from thirteen member carriers of the Arab Air Carriers' Organisation (AACO), as well as Zambia Airways, Cyprus Airways and two airlines representing industrialised countries, Swiss Air (Switzerland) and Aer

Lingus (Ireland).

The chairman of the Task Force, Brig. Gen. Enos M. Haimbe, who is managing director of Zambia Airways, and the director of IATA, Mr. Knut Hammarstrand, also attended along with other high-level IATA officials and the chairman and secretary general of AACO, Mr. Amer Sharif.

Speaking of today's meeting, Mr. Ghandour said that "it is indeed a welcome and healthy sign that IATA, the voice of our industry ... has at last recognised the urgent need for consultation with the developing nations' airlines."

He added that the "equality of opportunity" and "economical air transport," as embodied in the articles of the association over 30 years ago, did not have any "meaning or significance for developing nations prior to 1978."

He further criticised IATA for fostering a regulatory framework and recalled a 1971 U.S. newspaper editorial which declared that "IATA is an international cartel that has been the single worst enemy of the travelling public for many years."

"The fare-making machinery" of IATA, he added, "was so complex that it had become incomprehensible and the compliance apparatus made further mockery of the system by meting out punitive measures — rather than instituting preventive ones — which invariably militated against the small carriers."

"The airlines of the developing nations felt helpless and defenceless, except when they resorted to malpractices — which oddly enough the system itself had unwittingly encouraged — and they had to acquiesce in decisions which were literally forced down

their throats."

He added that "in fairness to IATA, I do not think that anyone at the time of its inception in 1945 could have foreseen the emergence of the developing nations and their becoming a force in international civil air transportation."

Gen. Haimbe outlined the objectives of the Task Force. They are, he said, to review the actions and services of IATA relative to the needs of developing nations airlines, to see how such airlines can make use of existing services and to find out what new services could be of help to these airlines.

A particularly active participant during the session, Mr. Ghandour also made a number of other suggestions that were greeted with approval by representatives of air carriers.

Among these were the introduction of a system of instant reporting to IATA on aircraft malfunction and mechanical difficulties. Reports would be disseminated immediately to all other air carriers, as is already done in the case of accidents.

IATA should also, he said, work as a group to pressure aircraft manufacturers to introduce more safety features, rather than leaving lobbying efforts to individual carriers.

He added that the association would benefit from public relations efforts stressing the positive efforts it makes to improve safety, so it would not be seen simply as a "policeman" or cartel by the public.

Big carriers, he urged, should be encouraged by IATA to pass on their cost-saving ideas to smaller airlines. He suggested that collective negotiations on fuel purchases would be a way of saving costs on this increasingly expensive commodity.

Finally, he said, IATA should actively encourage the setting up of regional consortiums by holding seminars for developing nations on how to go about it.

A Middle East consortium meeting will be held tomorrow among Gulf Air, Kuwait Airways, Middle East Airways, Saudia, Trans-Mediterranean Airways and Alia.

One observer at the session told the Jordan Times that the suggestions offered by Mr. Ghandour were less enthusiastically received by IATA representatives than by the air carriers present at the meeting. "The seminar has shown that it is obvious better communication is needed between the developing nations and IATA," he said.

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LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	293.00/295.00
U.K. sterling	681.50/685.50
West German mark	166.00/167.00
Swiss franc	180.50/181.10
Italian lire (for every 100)	35.20/35.40
French franc	71.30/71.70
Dutch guilder	151.40/152.30
Swedish crown	70.30/70.70
Belgium franc	103.50/104.10

TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be hot, with easterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, it will be dusty, with northerly fresh winds and calm seas.

	Overcast	Daytime	Low	High
Amman	low	high	21	38
Aqaba	26	45		
Deserts	22	39		
Jordan Valley	25	43		

The high temperature in Amman on Wednesday was 37, while that in Aqaba was 41.

So that I may say "adieu" to all John's and my friends in Amman there will be an informal open house at our home (next to the Libyan embassy) Sunday evening, June 15th 7-9 p.m.

Suzanne Paterson

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Mrs. Thatcher: 'Britain will persevere with its belt-tightening monetary policies'

LONDON, June 11 (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today gave her prescription for restoring Britain's economy. There were no magic cures, she said, "only the obvious, traditional need to produce goods and services of the right design, quality and price, punctuated by adequate sales services."

"If we can do this, we can pay our way in the world."

Speaking at the annual Press Association News Agency luncheon at London's Savoy Hotel, Mrs. Thatcher said: "This country depends for its health and strength on those who produce wealth — raw materials, goods and services."

This means that although we can idle, obstruct or strike our way down, we can only work our way up."

Although Britain's annual inflation rate is 21.8 per cent, production is slumping and unemployment rising, Mrs. Thatcher said her government would persevere with its belt-tightening monetary policies. "My colleagues and I will not be deflected. There can be no U-turn along this road, be very sure of that. We have a goal in sight and we mean to achieve it."

High interest rates, coupled with North Sea oil wealth, have turned the pound sterling into a petro-currency, but its rapid appreciation is hurting exporters trying to sell expensive British goods overseas.

The prime minister, who took office in May 1979 promising to restore the incentive to work, spoke of a "great yearning" in the British people to halt the country's slide. "The people see no reason why Britain, with all her natural assets and talents, should be worse off than other countries. Neither do I."

"Over the last 20 years as government has taken more and more

upon itself, we have peddled one patent medicine after another and they have no more performed a cure than the pattern of a travelling quack. Guiding lights, dashes for growth, pay pauses, incomes policies, prices and incomes contracts — you name it, we've tried it. And the results? A steadily rising trend of inflation, unemployment and debt, accompanied, not surprisingly, by industrial unrest, with the distortion of differentials and dampening of initiative."

Mrs. Thatcher said the government had returned to the basics of sound money and good housekeeping.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

London, June 11 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	2.3340/50	U.S. dollar	1.464/75
One U.S. dollar	1.7732/62	Canadian dollar	1.9345/55
	1.6280/95	W. German mark	28.24/27
	832.50/833	Dutch guilders	4.1120/30
	217.40/60	Swiss francs	4.1600/75
	5.4865/80	Belgian francs	4.8465/80
	5.4885/900	French francs	600.00/603.00
One ounce of gold	600.00/603.00	Italian lire	
		Japanese yen	
		Swedish crowns	
		Norwegian crowns	
		Danish crowns	
		U.S. dollars	

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, June 11 (R) — Equities closed higher but bonds were barely changed after a dull session. The 1500 FT index was up 4.4 at 444.7.

Dealers noted no follow-through to the late weak sentiment bonds which followed the banking figure falls of 1/16 or 1/8 point were registered in select longs in particular were little changed on the day turnover in equities left leading shares with gains 10p.

Gold shares and Canadian issues were narrowly U.S. shares were higher.

Oils were mixed with BP up 6p but Barmah and U 2p lower. Banks showed gains of 5p to 8p: C1 Beecham up 5p and gains of 2p in Fison, Glaxo at Metal Box rose 10p to 282 after 293 following figure Truso shed 3p, also after figures.

Marshall Cavendish closed a net 6p higher after listing of Singapore had bought 25 to 30 per cent of its after annual meetings Northern Engineering gained

Economic News Briefs

France cancels talks with trade unions

PARIS, June 11 (R) — The French employers' association (CNPF) has cancelled talks with trade unions on the reduction of working hours scheduled for today because of a continuing programme of one-day strikes.

CNPF President Francois Ceyrac told reporters last night it would be impossible to negotiate calmly and objectively when public services essential to industry were being halted.

The country's largest union, the communist controlled CGT, called 500,000 workers in the transport industry out on strike today to protest against the increased number of government contracts going to private industry.

Tomorrow, employees of the state-owned electricity board (EDF) are to stop work over a bill shortly to come before the French senate which would allow workers in nuclear power stations to be dismissed without notice if their behaviour was considered dangerous.

Tomorrow's strike will be the fifth stoppage by French electricity workers since April.

Mitsubishi wins Iraqi parade ground contract

TOKYO, June 11 (R) — Japan's Mitsubishi Corporation said today it had won a \$108 million order from the Iraqi government to build a ceremonial parade ground in Baghdad similar to Moscow's Red Square and Tiananmen Square in Peking.

The contract provides for the construction of a large ground to hold 400,000 people with a platform for government leaders and stands for 200 officials and 700 foreign guests, the company said.

Payment for designing and building, to be completed by October, 1982, will be 40 per cent in yen, 40 per cent in U.S. dollars, and 20 per cent in Iraqi dinars.

U.N. to help poor countries explore for oil

UNITED NATIONS, June 11 (R) — The United Nations Development Programme plans to help some of the world's poorest countries explore for oil in the belief that some may have substantial undiscovered reserves.

Mr. Bradford Morse, administrator of the programme, the world's largest multilateral aid agency, said he would propose the idea to its governing council this month in Geneva.

Mr. Morse said in an interview for television that it was very easy to find money for oil exploration when seismology tests were encouraging, but nobody was willing to help in the high-risk initial phase. His proposal would meet this need, he said.

Ethiopia to receive \$37m in food aid

ADDIS ABABA, June 11 (R) — The United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) is to supply grain and vegetable oil worth \$37 million to drought-stricken areas of eastern and southern Ethiopia.

An agreement signed here yesterday provides for the FAO to supply 132,732 tonnes of wheat and 5,309 tonnes of vegetable oil over the next four years. Ethiopian officials say five million people are affected by the drought.

The Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Kassa Kebede yesterday said Sweden had agreed to donate some \$600,000 towards social development projects in Ethiopia. The minister had returned from a week-long visit to Sweden.

Brazilian strikes gold field

BRASILIA, June 11 (R) — A gold rush has hit a sparsely populated region in the north of Brazil after a prospector dug up a nugget weighing almost seven kilograms. Deoclides Alberto De Lima, who has been digging for gold for the past 40 years, struck it lucky last week when he and his partner found the nugget in the Sierra Pelada gold field in Para state.

Some 20,000 gold diggers have converged on the field from all over Brazil and the area has been rechristened Sierra Dorada (the golden sierra).

The government has granted licences to the diggers and a mines and energy ministry official said an average of 26 kilograms of gold were being dug up each day. This could bring Brazil's gold production up to 12 tonnes this year compared with the tonnes last year, he said.

Japan's oil bill to nearly double this year

TOKYO, June 11 (R) — Japanese oil refineries said today OPEC's decision to raise its prices, coming on top of other recent increases, would probably boost Japan's annual crude oil import bill to over \$60 billion, nearly double the 1979 level. But some of the impact might be offset by the yen's recent appreciation against the U.S. dollar, which made Japanese imports cheaper, they added.

Japan relies heavily on imported oil and prices have already risen sharply during the past 18 months, increasing inflation and pushing the country's balance of payments deeply into deficit after years of massive surpluses.

Japan imported 573 million barrels of crude oil in the first four months of this year, of which about 75 per cent came from OPEC member countries, the ministry said. This compared with 1.70 billion barrels in 1979, costing about \$32 billion and a target of 1.76 billion for the whole of this year.

Industry sources said they were hoping that Saudi Arabia, which supplies Japan with about 30 per cent of its oil, would not increase its crude prices from \$28 a barrel to \$32 in one jump.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low
Arab Union Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	200	1,520	1,520
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing Co.	JD 10,000	125	14,800	14,800
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	200	5,550	5,500
Jordan Dairy Co.	JD 1,000	317	1,450	1,450
Bank of Jordan	JD 5,000	553	13,300	13,000
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	12,460	1,520	1,520
Islamic Bank	JD 1,000	15,365	1,800	1,780
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	300	15,800	15,800
Cairo Amman Bank	JD 5,000	700	14,000	13,800
Jordan Brewery Co.	JD 1,000	2,400	2,300	2,300
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarettes Co.	JD 5,000	400	8,650	8,600
Dar Al Dawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	50	3,850	3,850
Dar Al Sha'ab	JD 1,000	500	0,960	0,960
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	3,778	3,190	3,180
Jordan General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	50	1,480	1,480
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	1,300	0,970	0,960
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	285	26,000	26,000
Arab Company for Aluminium Industries	JD 1,000	1,500	1,210	1,210
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	6,800	1,900	1,860
International Construction and Investment	JD 1,000	3,000	0,990	0,980
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	JD 10,000	30	10,500	10,500
Jordan Worsteds Mills Co.	JD 1,000	4,938	2,650	2,650
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	217	19,400	19,400
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	JD 1,000	400	0,900	0,900
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	150	0,780	0,780
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	1,341	9,630	9,580
National Steel Industry	JD 10,000	250	21,500	21,300

Total Volume Traded on Wednesday, June 11, 1980: JD 144,928

Total number of shares traded: 56,409

Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High
1989	JD 10,000	27	270	10,000

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FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1980

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good time to observe progress you have made in the past and to draw up plans for greater progress in the future. Strive for peace and happiness.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Go to the right sources for information you need. Take time to visit with friends and have fun.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You may find it difficult to handle monetary affairs early in the day but later they work out fine for you. Be wise.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Radical changes may be required to gain your most cherished aims at this time. Be sure to improve your appearance.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make a deep study of what is really important in your life and then go for your aims in a positive manner.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Friends cannot be of much help to you during the day, but can be relied upon in the evening. Much pleasure is yours tonight.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Follow every rule and regulation that applies to you today and gain the respect of others. Be poised at all times.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Situations may not work as fast as you would like at this time, but don't force them, or you could get into trouble.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Compose yourself so that sudden situations today will not throw you for a loop. The timing can be a most happy one.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Try to please as many as possible today and avoid unpleasantness. Take time to meditate.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be careful in the handling of important work at this time. Taking risks could bring trouble at this time.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't permit anyone to force you into some situation that you know is not right for you. Be poised at all times today.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Express your fine ability as called upon to do so today and please higher-ups. Come to a fine accord with associates.

JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

Baseball roundup

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP) — Tony Bernard's two-run pinch homer highlighted Montreal's five-run sixth inning that gave the Expos an 8-4 victory over San Diego last night, their seventh consecutive triumph.

The victory kept Montreal one game ahead of second-place Pittsburgh in the National League East. Willie Stargell and Mike Easler hit home runs to propel the Pirates past Cincinnati 5-3. Easler also tripled home a run. Homers by Greg Luzinski and Garry Maddox carried Philadelphia to a 4-3 victory over San Francisco.

Doug Flynn's sixth-inning single drove in the deciding run in the New York Mets' 5-4 victory over Los Angeles. The game was marred by a bench-clearing incident in the second inning when Mets pitcher Pat Zachry and Dodgers third baseman Ron Cey fought at the mound. Steve Garvey and Dusty Baker had hit consecutive homers at the start of the inning. Then Cey, the next batter, was struck by a pitch.

Dale Murphy had a three-run homer and Gary Matthews added a two-run shot as Atlanta edged St. Louis 5-2.

Jose Cruz hit a two-run double in Houston's three-run third inning to help the Astros beat the Chicago Cubs 5-2.

In the American League, Willie Aikens drove in four runs as Kansas City trounced the Cleveland Indians 8-4. The Royals lost all-star third baseman George Brett with a leg injury. Aikens singled, doubled and hit his third homer, a two-run shot in the third inning. Brett, who hit his eighth homer of the year in the first inning, suffered ligament damage to his right leg.

Successive doubles by Barry Boynell and John Mayberry in the second inning and Jim Clancy's four-hitter gave Toronto a 1-0 victory over the Chicago White Sox. Lance Parrish and Al Cowens hit successive two-run doubles and Milt Wilcox tossed a six-hitter as the Detroit Tigers beat Minnesota 8-3.

Al Oliver hit his sixth homer of the year in the fourth inning and singled home the go-ahead run in a two-run eighth as Texas defeated Milwaukee 3-1.

In a late A.L. game, Dwayne Murphy collected four hits and Mario Guerrero and Jeff Newman drove in two runs apiece to give the Oakland A's a 7-4 victory over Baltimore.

Also, Freddie Patek's two-run homer and Rod Carew's tie-breaking single in the eighth inning vaulted California to a 5-4 victory over the New York Yankees while Fred Lynn's leadoff home run in the 11th inning, Boston's fourth homer of the game, powered the Red Sox to a 5-4 victory over Seattle.

Pintor retains WBC bantamweight title

TOKYO, June 11 (AP) — Mexico's Guadalupe Pintor successfully defended his World Boxing Council (WBC) bantamweight title against Japanese challenger Eijiro Murata with a 15-round draw here tonight. American referee Martin Denkin scored it an even 144-144. Mexican judge Marcial Sosa Villamil had it 147-142 for Pintor and Japanese judge Takeaki Kanaya 146-144 for Murata, under the 10-point round system.

It was the second successive time Pintor had defended his title since winning it from another Mexican, Carlos Zarate, in Las Vegas, Nevada, in June 1979. The victory was Pintor's 42nd in 47 professional fights. Thirty-four of his victories were knockouts. He has lost five. For 23-year-old undefeated Murata, who fought a very good fight, it was his second draw in 18 professional fights. There were no knockdowns.

In the seventh round, the 25-year-old champion slipped at the end of the round after exchanging blows with the Japanese challenger. Both fighters suffered cuts over their eyes in the eighth round in a fierce exchange of blows. Pintor again cut Murata's left eye in the ninth round with a solid left jab.

Both fighters weighed in at 53.52 kilograms for the fight which was televised on a nationwide hookup. The first round opened with both fighters moving cautiously around the ring. Then Pintor landed three successive left jabs to Murata's face, one of them jolting the challenger. Murata countered with a good one-two combination to Pintor's head.

The 13th round appeared to be the best round for the Japanese challenger. Every time the Mexican champion hit Murata, the Japanese returned three or four successive punches and Pintor had to protect himself with his glove from the attack.

In the 14th round, Pintor had the Japanese groggy with his one-two combinations to the challenger's head and face. For a while it seemed that Pintor would finish the Japanese with a knockout blow. But Murata weathered the attack while he wobbled and leaned on Pintor's shoulder.

In the 15th and final round, the two fighters went all out for a knockout blow but neither had the steam and punch for the grand finish. "I think I won the fight," Pintor later told reporters. "I thought I would win by a knockout before the 10th round, but Murata was a good fighter and much stronger than I thought. I'm willing to give him a return title match," the champion said.

OREN BRIDGE

CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SEARF
1980 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable, as you hold:

♠ Q954 ♠ K98 ♣ A73

bidding has proceeded:

1♣ East South West

2♣ 4♥ 4♠

What action do you take?

Your four-heart bid was of a stretch, but it was on you since three suits would have been a subterfuge. Now, your alert partner that your bid to game was not a punitive action, but was based on sound values.

If your side can make hearts, Partner will have that decision.

As South, vulnerable, hold:

♠ VAK10954 ♠ A ♠ A94

bidding has proceeded:

1♣ North East South West

Pass 1♣ Dble. Pass Pass ?

What action do you take?

Initially, you chose to double because you felt your partner was too good for a simple heart overall.

After the redouble, don't be misled from your partner's bid. He has right cards for you to make a jump to two hearts. This isn't forcing—simply shows good values and a long suit.

Neither vulnerable, as you hold:

♠ VAK10954 ♠ A ♠ A94

bidding has proceeded:

1♣ North East South West

Pass 1♣ Dble. Pass 1♣

What action do you take?

Read your distribution carefully, but 4-3-3-3 might have opened your bid. Now, even though partner could only overcall at the level, not vulnerable, you must make the strongest of possible to show your hand. Cue-bid, two

hearts, then raise spades at your next turn.

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠ AKQJ83 ♥ 1092 ♠ K62

The bidding has proceeded:

East South West

1♣ 1♠ Pass 2NT

Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—Partner's bid should be music to your ears. Game is a virtual certainty—but not in spades! In a suit contract, partner's diamond values could be wasted and will be exposed to an opening lead through. At no trump, your hand will produce at least six tricks, probably seven, so bid the game you expect to make—three no trump.

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠ KJ ♥ K72 ♠ A10965 ♠ K94

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1♣ Pass 1♠ Pass 2NT

Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—It is hard to visualize a hand that partner could have on this bidding that won't offer good play for twelve tricks opposite your holding. Since you have the point count for a small slam, bid six no trump. Pussfooting around to investigate alternative contracts could result in the auction being dropped short of slam.

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠ A982 ♥ 6 ♠ Q743 ♠ 10852

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1♣ Pass 1♠ Pass 3♥

Pass ?

What action do you take?

A.—When we are vulnerable, we will stretch for every reasonable game. However, the key word is reasonable. Here, you have a minimum response and no fit at all for partner's suit. His jump rebid in his own suit was invitational, not forcing, so you should decline. Pass.

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

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- 6:40 Karan
- 6:50 Children's Programme
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Worst outbreak of anti-immigrant violence Troops pour into India's riot-torn Tripura state

NEW DELHI, June 11 (R) — Troops stop communal violence in which at poured into India's riot-stricken least 300 people have been killed in northeast state of Tripura today to five days.

Indian newspapers said Tripura tribesmen armed with bows and arrows and guns were fighting immigrants from Bangladesh.

"Tripura... witnessed a naked dance of death, devastation and destruction unparalleled in the history of independent India," the *Indian Express* reported.

The scale of the bloodletting, the worst so far during anti-immigrant violence which has swept all of northeast India, has alarmed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government.

She ordered Home Minister Zail Singh to fly to the Tripura state capital of Agartala where he was due to arrive today to investigate the situation.

Agartala and surrounding areas have been gripped by riots and arson since the weekend. Chief Minister Nripen Chakrabarti said yesterday that at least 300 people had been killed, hundreds injured and 50,000 made homeless.

The *Indian Express* said 300 people were killed yesterday alone and that the overall death toll was 488. More than 164 bodies had been found at one village called Mandai. The newspaper said the state administration had collapsed.

Mrs. Gandhi's government sent extra troops and paramilitary police to the state where ten areas, including Agartala, are under curfew.

Tripura's plunge into chaos began at the weekend when tribal groups launched a week-long boycott of bazaars in protest against immigrants who outnumber the local population by three to one.

Foreigners including journalists are banned from the tea-growing state which has a population of 1.5 million.

Mr. Chakrabarti told reporters there was evidence of interference by "foreign powers" in the state but he did not elaborate. Newspapers said weapons had been smuggled into Tripura from abroad.

The explosion of bloodshed in Tripura has come while the government formulates its plans to end unrest in Assam where the anti-immigrant agitation started last September and where 130 people have died.

Tough measures are expected against the movement following the refusal of students leading the protest to back down.

The lower house of parliament yesterday agreed to extend the president's crisis rule of Assam for another six months. The measure is still to be approved by the upper house.

Mr. Singh told legislators the situation had gone beyond the negotiation stage and that firm action was needed.

The students in Assam are demanding the deportation of an

estimated 3.5 million immigrants from Bangladesh and Nepal since 1951. They have rejected the government's offer of 1971 as the base year for a start to be made on identifying illegal immigrants before deciding what to do with them.

Meanwhile, India said today it would keep secret the extent of arms purchases it agreed with the Soviet Union in a \$1.6 billion deal last month.

Minister of State for Defence C.P.N. Singh told parliament it would not be in the public interest to identify all the weapons.

Reports immediately after the agreement were signed said India would acquire patrol boats equipped with missiles, air-to-air and surface-to-surface missiles, rockets, anti-tank weapons and electronic equipment.

Bolivia leader under pressure to reject military demand to postpone elections

LA PAZ, June 11 (R) — Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler came under pressure today from cabinet colleagues to reject a military demand that general elections scheduled for the end of this month be postponed for at least a year.

The president late last night

attended an emergency cabinet meeting called to discuss the military demand, which has already been rejected by both houses of parliament and the country's party and labour leaders.

The military made their demand on Monday, the latest in a series of increasingly threatening statements from the armed forces.

They said the winner of the presidential elections on June 29 would be weak and unable to solve the country's problems, and they urged the president to form a government of national unity.

Former president Walter Guevara Arze described the demand as a seditious plan by officers who backed the coup that toppled his interim government last November.

The June 29 polls will be the third attempt in as many years to return this unstable country to constitutional rule. Twelve candidates have been campaigning for the presidency.

Mrs. Gueiler was named interim president by parliament after the November coup led by Colonel Alberto Natusch collapsed after 16 days because of widespread civilian resistance.

Political parties and union leaders, grouped together in the National Council for the Defence of Democracy, said the people had gained the right to live in a demo-

cratic climate because of their long struggle. They said general elections were the only way of establishing a stable government.

Mrs. Gueiler recently named one of Colonel Natusch's supporters, General Luis Garcia Meza, as army commander despite widespread opposition from parliament and labour leaders.

General Garcia has accused politicians of trying to smear the image of the army by their insistence that charges against former military president Hugo Banzer of violating the constitution and human rights be debated.



Colonel Natusch

French riot police sent to New Hebrides

VILA, June 11 (R) — About 60 French riot police flew into the New Hebrides tonight after a spreading secessionist uprising in the South Pacific archipelago claimed its first victim.

The two platoons of police, armed with rifles, batons, and tear gas, were immediately deployed to guard public offices in the capital of Vila after an unsuccessful attack on government buildings by 200 separatists on the island of Tanna, police said.

A man was killed in the overnight uprising on Tanna. It followed a two-week-long rebellion on the neighbouring island of Espiritu Santo by 900 secessionists against the joint British and French colonial rulers of the island chain.

The French paramilitary forces are the first outside troops to be sent to the troubled New Hebrides since Chief Minister Father Walter Lini, who will lead the country at independence next month, appealed to London and Paris for help in crushing the rebellion.

Their initial job is to maintain law and order in the capital after British riot police were rushed from Vila early today to help quell the trouble in Tanna. In Paris, officials said the French riot police were sent from nearby New Caledonia to replace the police who went from Vila to Tanna.

The Tanna outbreak began after midnight when about 200 islanders, some armed with rifles, surrounded the government compound, which houses a jail holding prisoners detained in an earlier uprising.

They disarmed a sentry and freed 29 of the prisoners, but local police fired tear gas and succeeded in driving back the main assault on the compound, government officials said. Police found the body of a man killed by gunshot wounds.

Other islanders repeatedly tried to prevent planes landing on Tanna's airstrip by digging and blowing up the runway with dynamite. They were driven back by supporters of the central government.

Many of the attackers were members of the separatist Kapriel movement which fears the central government will interfere unduly in the islanders' way of life, government officials said.

Government officials in Vila told Reuters by phone in Sydney that there were links between the disturbance in Tanna and the uprising on Espiritu Santo, led by plantation owner Mr. Jimmy Stevens.

"Santo has declared its solidarity with the people of Tanna over the rebel radio and an independent Tanna is part of Jimmy Stevens' plan for a confederation of states," said one official.

World News Briefs

TURIN, Italy, June 11 (R) — Police said today they warrant for the arrest of the son of a top Christian politician for the murder of Judge Emilio Alessandrini "Line" urban guerrillas. They said the warrant was for Donat Cattin, 28, son of Mr. Carlo Donat Cattin, 60, who deputy secretary of the Christian Democratic Party because of the case. Three other men were sought, about his son's case from Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga, allegations by repentant guerrilla Roberto Sandalo that Cattin had tipped off Marco through Mr. Sandalo that abroad. Mr. Donat Cattin denied tipping off his son, who living in the underworld of Italy's urban guerrillas for some said he sent him a message to give himself up.

KEY WEST, Florida, June 11 (AP) — U.S. coast guard and aircraft have expanded a blockade aimed at preventing from reaching Cuba to pick up "freedom flotilla," said yesterday. A ten-metre cabin cruiser was stopped and boarded by coast guard officers late Monday, midday. Key West and the Cuban port of Mariel. The vessel was to prevent boats from going to other Cuban ports, refugees, the coast guard has expanded patrols beyond Key West corridor that has been the passageway for 112,534 Cubans to this country since April 20. Meanwhile guard yesterday reported sighting only three vessels, with passengers, en route from Cuba to Key West.

SYDNEY, June 11 (R) — Striking Australian newspaper today voted to return to work after a month-long stoppage pay for using electronic editing equipment. The 2,000 major city newspapers voted three-to-one to accept a no pay offer of an extra six per cent a week for operating vi units, plus three extra days annual leave. Journalists rejected a management offer of five per cent in their camp extra \$59 a week for operating the new technology. The will mean an average increase of about \$20. Most news the country's domestic news agency, Australian Assoc (AAP), continued to publish throughout the stoppage. agement staff.

Black comedian Richard Pryor seriously injured in fire at I

LOS ANGELES, June 11 (R) — Comedian Richard Pryor, who was seriously injured in a fire at his home, has told doctors he was making a dog known as "Free Base" when the fire broke out, a police spokesman said here.

Free Base was derived from a complicated method of purifying cocaine by using ether and a flame and could be smoked, the spokesman said last night.

An official at Sherman Oaks Community Hospital, where the 38-year-old comedian is being treated, refused to say whether Mr. Pryor had been tested for drugs when brought to the hospital.

Doctors said Mr. Pryor had earlier told them a cigarette lighter exploded in his room and set his clothing on fire.

One of the best known black comedians in the United States, Mr. Pryor was picked up by an ambulance less than two kilometres from his home on Monday night, burned over his face, back, chest and legs.

Police were unable to enter Mr. Pryor's home, in Northridge on the outskirts of Los Angeles, when they first visited it early yesterday.

"By the time in finally entered the house, things had been pretty up," a police spokesman said. Investigators spoke ladd a fence to get into grounds.

A fire service spokesman what was found in the "There was no evidence, explosion, on evidence and no evidence of a chance which could be the fire."

A wall, the floor and of Mr. Pryor's bedroom, scorched, the spokesman. A hospital spokesman comedian was in critical condition.

A policeman said he Pryor walking with burned and torn. "He when I tried to get him can't stop, I can't stop," the policeman's report, quoted by its spokesman.

The policeman said h Pryor walked and jogged ambulance picked up h and took him to the spe unit at the hospital.

At Common Market summit beginning today Schmidt will urge Britain to consider EEC partners in regard to oil, gas

BONN, June 11 (R) — West Germany will tell Britain to bear its European Community partners more in mind in regard to its North Sea oil and gas during this week's Common Market summit, according to Bonn government sources.

They said Chancellor Helmut Schmidt would also tell the meeting in Venice tomorrow and Friday that a solution must be found to the disproportionate amounts some countries are called on to pay into the Community budget.

Under the present system, only West Germany, Britain and France of the nine member-states will be net contributors to next year's Community budget.

Britain rebelled this year against the huge amount levied against it, causing a crisis that almost split the Community.

After months of wrangling, Britain's partners agreed in Brussels last week to cut \$3.7 billion from its aggregate levies for 1980 and 1981. West Germany consented to pick up the bill for 40 per cent of the reduction.

But the Bonn sources said Mr. Schmidt intended to ram home in Venice the pre-conditions set by the West German cabinet in agreeing to support the cut.

These included "the necessity to correct the causes of imbalances in the Community budget" and to work out effective measures to

abolish Common Market agricultural surpluses. The effect would be to make budgetary contributions more equitable, the sources said.

They said Mr. Schmidt would tell Britain of the belief that it should pay more consideration to the interests of its EEC partners in pursuing its oil and natural gas policies.

Although they did not go into details, Mr. Schmidt is believed to want British assurances that it would come to the rest of the Community's aid in the event of an oil shortage.

British Energy Ministry David Howell said in Bonn last week that for technical reasons it was impossible to increase oil output as if from a tap, quite apart from contractual obligations that had to be fulfilled.

The most Britain could do was to ensure that oil continued to flow smoothly to its EEC customers, who take 57 per cent of its output.

The Bonn sources also said West Germany considered it "only right and proper" that French President Giscard d'Estaing explain to the summit his reasons for suggesting a delay in accepting Spain and Portugal into the Common Market.

The French leader has already said that the EEC must sort out its domestic problems before the two nations join.

The sources also referred to the position paper on the Middle East crisis, to be put to the EEC summit.

This has already caused allegations of interference by Israeli Premier Menachem Begin and a warning from U.S. President Carter against upsetting present peace efforts.

The sources said the paper worked out by Common Market foreign ministers would insist on the right of Israel and other states in the area to live within secure borders.

It would confirm the right of Palestinians to self-determination, reject the Israeli policy of settling occupied Arab territories and express serious concern regarding the question of an all-Israeli Jerusalem.

A new ingredient, introduced mainly at Bonn's wish, was the idea of a renunciation of force by all parties in the conflict, including the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

Diplomatic sources in Bonn said there was never any thought of disturbing Washington's efforts to bring peace to the Middle East — the idea was to support them. They said there was also no intention of changing U.N. Middle East resolutions to Israel's disadvantage.

They stressed that considerations about altering U.N. Resolution 242 in favour of the Palestinians did not arise from the EEC as a whole, but from permanent Security Council members Britain and France.

The government sources said the EEC summit would be used to

prepare for the conference of the seven most important Western industrial nations, also being held in Venice ten days later.

Main themes there would be international energy policies and relations between the industrial and developing nations. But consultations would also be held on ways to settle current international crises, especially that caused by the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

The sources said the consequent Western overall concept would be expounded by Mr. Schmidt during his two-day visit to Moscow from June 30. They hastened to add that this did not mean he would be carrying a hard-and-fast mandate.

Making the poor world's cities fit to live in

The world's city population has doubled in the last thirty years and will double again the next twenty. In this special feature, the former chief of the "New Bombay" project Mr. J.B. D'Souza, who has spent almost forty years grappling at first hand with the problems of big city growth, puts forward a new set of principles for making the poor world's cities fit to live in.

Poets, professors and planners have for decades abhorred the growth of cities. Shuddering at the "dark satanic mills" that taint the urban scene, poets have waxed lyrical over the pastoral pleasures of the countryside.

Planners and professors have eulogised the small towns, telling everyone else to divert industrial and other growth to them from the cities (even while they themselves mostly live in large cities).

The sentiment is popular. There is something sinister about a large city: it harbours vice and crime, misery and slums, dirt and congestion.

The smaller towns are dens of virtue, where you can breathe the clean, fresh air that Nature gave us before we began to defile it. Sinister or not, cities are an essential part of our world. One can, in fact, make two confident predictions about the cities of the Third World: first, they will continue to grow in population; second, city managements will generally remain inadequate, as they now are.

To a certain extent, our prophets of doom and gloom, our poets, professors and planners, who so regularly tell us how rapidly cities are deteriorating, will have the satisfaction of being right.

Before we surrender to such undiluted pessimism, we must remind ourselves that we have been hearing these dismal predictions for many decades. Nemesis has always been just around the corner.

Are we at last in the midst or on the brink of a desperate urban

crisis? Or is it that we in the middle and upper classes are perturbed about our cities — and we have come to regard them as our cities because the poor have invaded them in large numbers, and are now more visible?

Two or three decades ago the poor were far less obtrusive; there was an effective class apartheid. Today the urban poor live in shanties squeezed in among luxury apartment houses, and get in your way as you drive. They compete for living space and road space, for medical facilities, for water and transportation.

What has happened, of course, is that poor people from the villages have kept coming to the cities for many years, in search of better lives. Clearly, we cannot confine them to the rural areas, keeping the cities as oases of affluence in a bleak and impoverished national landscape.

Villagers will remain in their villages only if their lives there become as attractive as life in the cities. We unthinkingly and helplessly deplore this flow of people instead of doing what we can to cope with it.

Properly, we ought to lament the influx only if migrants to the cities consequently live more wretched lives than they would if they stayed at home in the villages. Clearly they do not, because they would in that case go back, and we could suspend our lament.

Even after allowing for all the miseries they suffer, you must conclude that they are better off than they were in the villages. Their employment opportunities have increased immensely, and so have their access to drinking water, to health services, to schools, to entertainment.

The new options, the vistas of opportunity that the cities offer them, are a welcome escape from the irrational compulsions and social taboos that rural society often imposes on poor people.

The rural influx, then, is not the continuing disaster that we are told it is. It is a natural search for equilibrium in an unequal situation.

Yet there is cause for concern: should we let our cities become

dirty, congested concentration camps where living conditions might be even worse than they are in the villages? Can we be complacent about urban ghettos in which poor people don't always get safe water to drink, garbage is never removed, sanitation does not exist, and crime flourishes?

In the Third World we answer to questions of this kind have too often centred around the bulldozer. We have nourished the delusion that demolishing squatter huts here and there, or even on a large scale as in Delhi in 1975, is in some sense a "final solution".

In fact such wanton measures overlook these people's contribution to the economy of urban areas — a contribution that is seriously disrupted if they are dispersed, or relocated at places on a city's periphery.

For it is the squatter settlements that house so many of a city's workers — all woven into the lower levels of the urban economy, but all essential for its efficient operation.

Their relocation imposes an extra burden on economies already under stress, adds to the load on the city's already creaking transportation system, and piles untold misery on the victims of these bulldozer policies.

Priorities in a city manager's plan of administration are often topsy-turvy. Let's look at what a harassed city administrator can do. You would imagine that if the administration cannot place the needs of the poor at the top of the scale it can at least try to ensure for all citizens equal access to civic facilities. This is seldom done.

Take transportation. Much of our city manager's attention, and more of his city's money, go into improving the road system; making more roads, repairing and widening them, and regulating traffic to help cars to move about quickly.

Here again, disproportionate parts of the city's revenue are devoted to the comforts of relatively few people — money that could far more usefully be spent

on improving a city's bus system and reserving lanes for it on the city streets, on laying out bicycle tracks, and discouraging private cars.

The use of land too suffers from irrationality and extravagance that hurt the urban poor. City planners in the Third World have tenaciously clung to outworn theories and practices. They have tried to divide the city into chaste zones, each neatly earmarked for a particular kind of use.

The result: a curtailment of the land available for some particularly popular use and a consequent gift, in price escalation, to the owners of such land.

Planners have forgotten to plan for the people; they do not generally care how most people in Third World cities want to live.

The rigid segregation of land uses that planners prefer inflicts inconvenience and hardship on poor citizens, by lengthening the time they have to spend on shopping, or educating themselves, or commuting to and from work.

A settlement that has happy

escaped the planners' attitude the walled city of Old Delhi, where, consequently, the convenience is greatly enhanced and where the quality of life is much higher if the poor were to spend as much as on cleaning as it does in a settled New Delhi — all at a lower cost to the city because roads are so extensive, water and lines are shorter, and so on.

Chaste integrity in zoning, the only part of our city planning that needs change. It unrealistic lower limits on house plots, which with the land prices generally valent to prevent vast numbers of poor people from acquiring land.

There are, similarly, prescriptions about the kinds of materials a house builder may use, prescriptions that prevent him from using local materials (mud, that he can afford. Such prevent an economical solution to the problem of housing the poor.

If a city manager in a Third World city can replace these constraints by sensible ones appropriate to the life of the urban poor, he will find that he can improve housing, homes, reasonably well equipped, and free from the health hazards characteristic of the squatter settlements provided they are secure and tenure.

Our city managers, on these practical points, are unlikely that they will. They will fret about the infeasibility of bulldozing slums. Others will fret about the legal ban on rural migration.

Centuries ago Elizabeth I tried to contain London, which had two per cent of the population instead of today's 10 per cent. Many of today's city managers have similar delusions.

The urban malaise in Third World cities will move inexorably to a crisis — unless our city managers really begin to manage.

(Photo by Mark Edwards)

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